NEW BATHING BEACH

SUGGESTIONS MADE BY THE AD-

#### BON MARCHE. BON MARCHE.

# 

Wants in Wearing Apparel.

You will be buying largely during the next few days and the saving opportunities of the

Bon Marche Stock-Reduction Sale Should Not Be Overlooked. TUESDAY Will Be a Banner Bargaining Day.

### MONTE CARLO COATS AND JACKETS.

We have selected an immense lot of fashionable Monte Carlo Coats, in different lengths and all stylish effects, loose and inverted pleat back, in Kersey, Melton, Covert, Broadcloth, Montenac, Cheviot, Taffeta Silk and Peau de Soie; lined in fine taffeta and satin. This lot will include the nobby 19-inch jackets, with lap and slot seams.

Regular \$15.00, \$16.50, \$18.00 and \$20.00 Values at

Untrimmed Millinery. Ladies' Plain and Scratch Felt Hats, in black, white and colors; variety of shapes; \$1.00 and \$1.50 values. STOCK REDUCTION 50c.

Ladies' Ready=to-Wear Hats,

In Camel's Hair and plain cloth; rare and small shapes; infimmed with wings, velvets and silks. Regular \$2.50 to \$1.98 values. STOCK-\$1.50

Silk Waist Sale. A splendid assortment of Taffeta Slik Walsts, in black, white and colors; all the styles will be offered as a special bargain. Regular \$5.00 values. STOCK REDUCTION \$2.98 PRICE.

Ladies' Walking Skirts. A special lot of Ladies' High-grade Man-tailored Walking Skirts, in variety of styles and perfect hanging. \$5.00 and \$6.00 values. \$3.98

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques.

These Handsome House Garments, made of allwool ripple elderdown, with fancy crochet edge, large collars and ribbon ties, in all colors. Regular 75c. values. STOCK REDUC- 59c.

Winter Underwear Sale. Large lot of Ladles' White Fleeced Tights, B. E. J. quality, slightly solled. Always sold at 25c. Ohlidren's Warm, Fleeced Combination Suits, in white and natural; all sizes; "Oneita" style. Regular 50c. value. STOCK REDUCTION 35c.

Ladies' Natural Wool Pants, with French bands; size 4 only; will be closed out at a sacrifice, shirts having been sold. Regular \$1.50 value. 59c. PRICE WHILE THEY LAST..... Large lot of Boys' Heavy Wool-fleeced Shirts and Drawers, in gray only; sizes 24 to 34.
Regular 39c. value. STOOK REDUCTION 25c.

We are Opening a Doll Department

And it is to be the largest and best in the city. We've never handled them before, and are going to make Dolls a specialty. Every doll has to pass a thorough examination, whether it is of the imported or domestic kind. No scratched faces-no imperfect eyes-no flimsy joints. BUT EVERY ONE A MARVEL OF BEAUTY AND PERFECTION.

FREE As an introductory souvenir, we will give with each Doll from 98c. up a pretty Doll's Sunbonnet, in pink, blue, red or navy.

## BON MARCHE, 314-320 Seventh St.

## Store Closed All Day Thursday. Thanksgiving

Mince and Pumpkin Pies, 25c.

-HOME-MADE-of the very finest materials - generously filled, with light, flaky crusts. No Thanksgiving spread is complete without them-delivered any place in city, 25c. each.

Home-Made Fruit Cake, 35c. lb. -the VERY FINEST it is possible to produce. You might pay two or three times our price, but you could not get anything superior, 35c. lb.-delivered to any place in city.

Home-Makes Cakes (all kinds). Made of Choicest Materials.

-Chocolate Layer Cakes, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5-lb, sizes....25c. lb. -Caramel Layer Cakes, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5-lb. sizes.....25c. lb. -Maple Layer Cakes, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5-lb. sizes.....25c. lb. Cocoanut Layer Cakes, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5-lb. sizes....25c. lb.
Orange Layer Cakes, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5-lb. sizes....25c. lb. —Nut Layer Cakes, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5-lb. sizes......25c. lb.

inest Candies, 47c. lb. Other Choice Pastries.

Thanksgiving dinner will not be complete without some of our famous Chocolates, Bonbons, Wafers, etc. We make 70 varieties FRESH EVERY DAY of the very finest materials - all sold at the popular price of 47c. lb.

-Home-made Chocolates-50c. doz. —Home-made Choc. Eclaires 50c. doz.

-Home-made Cream Puffs, 50c. doz. -Home-made Napoleons, 50c. doz.

-Home-made Apple Meringues..... 50c. doz.

Popular Place for Luncheon.

Grocer and Manufacturer of Finest Confections, Bakery Goods, etc. 1209 F Street. 'Phone 1929 M.

A Shower of Rats.

The town of Bougie, which was visited by a shower of rats the other day, is still busy exterminating its army of unwelcom

For many years thousands of rats, in company with many hundreds of monkeys, inhabited the Couraya, a high mountain towering over Bougle. The great storm which swept them from the mountain arose early in the afternoon, and soon developed into a furious hurricane. A huge funnelshaped cloud of dust and stones hurled itself over the mountain, destroying every-thing in its path. Oddly enough, most of the monkeys managed to hold on to the pine trees, although the larger portion of them was killed; but literally thousands of rats were carried high into the air and

the skies to punish them, and that the end of the word had come. In the town the more intelligent Arabs were less su perstitious and promptly set to work to kill those rats which were not already alive and they found such convenient hiding places that the hunt is still going on. The subprefect of Bougie went out into the country on his motor car to reassure the Kabyles and finally succeeded in pacifying the chief so that the people returned to their homes.

#### Dogs Eat Wolf's Bane

From the Brandon (Manitoba) Sun. As a result of poison put out by farmers for wolves, a number of valuable dogs have fallen victims of the prepared doses. A few days ago a citizen, who owns a num-

Carnegie Institution Board to Meet Here.

WORK OF COMMITTEE

REPORT TO BE MADE UPON DIS-POSITION OF FUNDS.

Opinions Differ Regarding the Form the Beneficence Shall Take-Aims of the Denor.

Much interest is manifested in scientific circles throughout the country in the annual meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie Institution, which will be held in this city tomorrow. For nearly a year the institution has had offices in a modest building in K street, formerly used as a residence and adjoining the Department of Justice. Dr. Gilman of Baltimore, who was elected president of the board of trustees, has been a frequent visitor to Washington during the year, and has kept in touch with all the ins and outs pertaining to this great educational project.

The meeting of the trustees tomorrow will be important, as the men composing the board will receive the report of the executive committee, the members of which have given much time to the subject as to how the purposes of the institution, for which Mr. Carnegie gave the use of \$10,-000,000, shall be carried out. These men compose the executive committee: Dr. Gll-man, Dr. C. D. Walcott of the geological survey, Dr. John S. Billings of New York, former Mayor Abram S. Hewitt of New York, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, Secretary Elihu Root and Mr. Carroll D.

Wright, commissioner of labor. It is the universal opinion that a committee better adapted to suggest a plan for conducting the work of such a scientific institution would be hard to find. Each member has conducted thorough inquiries in different directions during the past few months, and the recommendations that will e incorporated in the report to the board of trustees cannot fall of attracting the interest of the scientific world.

Mr. Carnegie Unable to Attend. There is regret on the part of the trustees

that Mr. Carnegie will be unable to attend the meeting because of illness. It had been hoped that the man who had made possible the great institution that will bear his name would have been here to hear what has been accomplished along the lines of education, to which he has de-

woted the use of so much money.

Mr. Carnegie first offered to give the \$10,-000,000 fund to the government for the founding of a national university. His proposition was carefully considered by the President and his cabinet, but it was thought best to decline it. The retired steel king then placed the fund in the hands of a board of trustees, and to all intents and purposes has founded a great national university with no buildings, halls or grounds, but possessing a vital educational force that is expected to work far along the lines al-ready established by the greatest universi-

ties of the country.

Briefly stated, the purposes of the Carnegle Institution are the promotion of original research, assisting specially gifted men to pursue the life work to which they are specially designed; to increase the facilities the efficiency of the higher educational institutions and give assistance to specially qualified students in utilizing the facilities for research and study in the government epartments in Washington.

Investigation Quietly Conducted.

So quietly have the investigations been nade that the public has scarcely been ware of the existence of the institution. A small force of clerks is employed at headquarters, but it has been the policy to withhold from the public any inkling of what is being accomplished. Inquirers are invariably referred to President Gilman, and he

is equally reticent.

There are twenty-six members of the board of trustees, and it is expected that nearly all of them will be present at the annual meeting. They represent lawyers, business men, scientists and government officials. President Roosevelt, the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are mem-

#### MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

Scientists Differ as to Position Institution Should Occupy.

From American Medicine. What to do with the splendid gift of Mr Andrew Carnegie is a weighty problem and it seems that the trustees have not yet solved it. Opinions differ widely as to the position the Carnegle Institution should occupy. Prof. Munsterberg of Harvard suggested that a sort of over-university should be founded in Washington, which should hold the same relation to the universities of the country that the post-graduate school holds to the academic departments. The faculty should consist only of great men, perhaps fifteen in number, with a salary of \$10,000 each. They should either be appointed for life or should remain in Washington for one year, securing leave of ab-sence from their own schools for that length of time. They should possess some measure of self-government, and the institution might become a model for the universities in which, to use Munsterberg's words, "the autocratism of the trustee clearly a relic of the college period, but quite unsulted to a university." The Ger-man system of scholars choosing scholars should be adopted. There might be fifty fellowships of \$1,000 each, to be distributed by the universities. Munsterberg is opposed to the application of the funds of the institu tion to the support of existing universities, as "every cent from Washington disbur-dened to local officials is an opiate for the feeling of responsibility of alumni and trus-tees." The chief aim of the over-university should be the development of synthetic thought, which is a greater function even than the fostering of experimental scientific work. He also advocates a large printing establishment for the publication of monographs or even text-books.

Prof. Gage of Cornell University makes

the following propositions: (1) The Car-negle Institution is not needed for educational purposes. (2) Its true place is express-ed in the first aim given by the founder—"to promote original research." (3) It can most effectively promote research by utilizing, so far as possible, the facilities of existing institutions. (4) Its support of the men selected to undertake researches should be gen-erous, and abundant time should be allowed. (5) The researches most demanded in biology at the present time are complete investigations of the embryology, structure and function of a few forms from the ovum to old age and death.

Professor Branner of Standford University sums up his views in the following words: (1) The institution should try to help wherever help is needed and can be advantageously used. (2) It should refrain from unnecessary or unwelcome interference in work already being done by individuals and by other institutions. (3) Care should be taken to encourage scientific work all over the country. (4) Applications for aid should be received from men en-gaged in scientific work, and these applications should be referred to committees of specialists for advice. (5) The national government should co-operate with the institu-tion by providing the necessary buildings at Washington and by permitting, so far as convenient and under proper restrictions, the utilization of the scientific bureaus of the various departments. (6) Some means should be sought to utilize the sabbatical years of university professes engaged in scientific work.

# in charge of the man who, whatever his nativity, can make the most of it. He emphatically opposes the use of any part of the fund to pay the expenses of students, as distinguished from tried investigators. Another function of the institution should be to make the scientific resources of Washington available to those who can use them. Physicians are as deeply interested in the possibilities of the Carnegie Institution as any other class of men. While, of course, our profession has the generous Rockefeller foundation, there are innumerable problems clamoring for solution, in which a part of the Carnegie fund should be used. In order to secure the very highest results it is necessary that the institution shall be managed upon the broadest principles.

Spanish Treaty Claims Commission's Announcement.

VARIOUS DEMURRERS

HOW THEY WILL BE PASSED UPON.

Mr. Maury Dissents From Action of the Majority-Mr. Chambers Also States His Position.

The Spanish treaty claims commission states—as the principles by which it will be governed in passing upon the various demurrers which have been argued and submitted-the following:

1. Under Article VII of the treaty of Paris the United States assumed the pay-ment of all claims of her own citizens for which Spain would have been itable according to the principles of international law. It follows, therefore, that the sole question before this commission is that of the primary liability of Spain; which is not in any way enlarged by the agreement of the United States to adjudicate and pay such

2. Although the late insurrection in Cuba assumed great magnitude and lasted for more than three years, yet belligerent rights were never granted to the insurgents by Spain or the United States so as to create a state of war in the international sense which exempted the parent government from liability to foreigners for the acts of the insurgents.

3. But where an armed insurrection has gone beyond the control of the parent government the general rule is that such gov-ernment is not responsible for damages done to foreigners by the insurgents. If, however, it be alleged and proved in any particular case before this commission that the Spanish authorities by the exercise of due diligence might have prevented the damages done, Spain will be held liable in

4. This commission will take judicial notice that the insurrection in Cuba which re-sulted in intervention by the United States and in war between Spain and the United States, passed, from the first, beyond the control of Spain and so continued until such

intervention and war took place.

5. As war between Spain and the insurgents existed in a material sense, although not a state of war in the international sense, Spain was entitled to adopt such war measures for the recovery of her authority as are sanctioned by the rules and usages of international warfare. If, however, it be alleged and proved in any particular case that the acts of the Spanish authorities or soldiers were contrary to such rules and usages, Spain will be held liable in that

6. It is the opinion of the commission that the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877 were in full force and effect during the nsurrection in Cuba; and they will be applied in deciding cases properly falling within their provisions.

Further Arguments Suggested.

As a matter of practice the commission suggests that in order to avoid motions for more specific statements of fact and conse quent delay, the special facts relied on to bring claims within the principles of allowance which have been stated should be fully set forth in the petitions or amend-ments thereof. After demurrers are overruled such motions for more specific state-ments may be made in accordance with rule 7 as amended and the decisions of April 11 and May 13, 1902, contained in orders numbered 155 and 158, in case No. 352 of

The commission orders a further argument of the question whether the reconcentration orders were legitimate acts of war, and what results therefrom or from other military orders made Spain liable for damages, actual and direct and not remote or prospective, to citizens of the United States; also a further argument of the question of the construction and application in cases now before the commission of the reaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877.

Mr. Maury Dissents.

Mr. Commissioner Maury makes the folowing statement of dissent: In disposing of the demurrers in these cases I have considered in connection with the petitions demurred to certain extraneous facts officially known to us, for the purpose of identifying the subject matter upon which article 7 of the treaty of peace with Spain was intended to operate, and have reached the conclusion that by the phrase "all claims for indemnity" in the article, the high contracting parties intend-ed to include all losses and injuries to the persons or property of our citizens result-ing from the late insurrection in Cuba, the conditions of which our government through its executive department, declared to be abhorrent and shocking to the moral sense of the people of the United States and a disgrace to Christian civilization, presenting the spectacle of "a fertile territory wasted by fire and sword and given over to desolation and famine," where "anarchy. lawlessness and terrorism were rampant," and where soldiers of Spain and the insurgents were alike engaged in spreading ruin and desolation, "making no discrimination between enemies and neutrals" and "utterly destroying American investments" and "utterly impoverishing great numbers of American citizens."

In my view the propositions of law num-bered one to five, inclusive, on which a majority of my brethren have agreed, if correct, are abstract and hardly applicable to the conditions that characterized the the conditions that characterized the late insurrection in Cuba, and go far to defeat the object of article 7 of the treaty, by establishing restrictions and qualifications as to the liability of the United States which, in my judgment, could not have been in the minds of the parties when the treaty was signed. I must, therefore, withhold assent from the propositions in question.

An opinion in support of these conclu-sions has been prepared and will be filed at Commissioner Chambers' Position. Commissioner Chambers also dissents, his

position being as follows: This being a national court, although charged with the principles of international law to a subject matter lying beyond the geographical limits of the United States, is bound, in its interpretation of those principles, by the decisions of the Supreme

The status of a government in reference The status of a government in reference to foreign affairs—such, for instance, as the conditions that existed in Cuba between February, 1895, and April, 1898, is determined by what the executive department refuses to do, as well as by its affirmative movements. And in the employment of judicial knowledge we are bound to know what the status of this government was. The political department of the government having determined that the struggle in Cuba was not a war in the legal or inin Cuba was not a war in the legal or in ternational sense, and that even as an in surrection it was not conducted according to civilized methods; and having declined to recognize the rebels as belligerents for the reason, among others, that by so doing American citizens would be deprived of the right to claim indemnity of Spain for in-juries and losses, this court, following the authority of the Supreme Court, cannot

Therefore it cannot be assumed on de Therefore it cannot be assumed on demurrer that the destruction of property of an American citizen by the Spanish troops was one of those necessary incidents of war which relieved the destroyer from liability, and the burden is upon the defendant to prove that the destruction was necessary and justifiable according to the rules of civilized warfare.

Prima facie a nation is responsible for all acts or omissions taking place within its territory by which the citizens of another state are injuriously affected, and a nation which does not prevent its citizens from injuring foreigners or damaging their property incurs responsibility upon the principle that the offending citizens being under its authority it is obliged to watch over them and see that they do no injury to any one.

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FREE we've decided, owing to the great popularity of the idea, to take, free of all charges, again this week a photo scarfpin of every visitor to our store. You'll be pleased with the result:

\$12.98 Suits, @P We have just bought from an overstocked maker his line of Best Quality All-wool VENETIAN CLOTH SUITS. The jackets are satin trimmed. Romaine silk lined; skirts are cut full and made with deep flare; in blacks and blues; all sizes; regularly \$12.98. Special, \$7.95.

\$10 Coats, \$6.75. Ladies' and Misses' Monte Carlo Coars; made of best quality American Woolen Mills' Kerser; 27 Inches long, and in either black, tan or castor; panne velvet collar; cuffs and pockets trimmed; tailor-made and stitched; lined throughout; all sizes; our regular \$10 grade garment. Special

quality lining throughout and perfectly made of the highest quality goods; the effects and modes are the latest, that are selling everywhere at from \$18 to \$20.

\$18 & \$20 Coats, \$12.50

Tailor-made and stitched styles in Monte

Carlo and Box Coats for Ladles; good

\$5 Child's Coat - - - -

English Melton Auto and Monte Carlo Coats for Misses and Children; elaborately trimmed; large sailor collars; full dress lengths; blues, browns, castors and reds; sizes 6 to 14 years; worth \$5.



\$1.95 For Trimmed Hats

Worth \$3 and \$4.

\$1.50 Ready=

\$2.95 For Trimmed Hats

Worth \$5 and \$6.

Draped

to=Wear Hats, 75c. Draped Ready-to-wear Hats for ladies and misses, finished neatly with buckles and scarf; Shepherdess and Walk-ing s h a p e s; blacks, blues, castors and roy-als; produced tosell reg-ularly at \$1.25 and \$1.50. Special....75c.

Velvet Hats. 98c. A fine showing of Draped Silk Velvet Hats, in all the best shapes, including Shep-herdess, Walking shapes and Gainshop walks and Gainshop walks hercess, warking suap-andGainsboroughs, made of the best quality vel-vetta; these hats are handsomely draped and ready for trimming. Special at......98c.

\$2.50 Ostrich Plumes, \$1.65. An additional purchase of fine quality French Curled and Amazon Plumes; hard

flues and large, broad heads; 16 inches long; regularly sold at \$2 and \$2.50. Special...\$1.65

\$3.95

For Trimmed Hats

Worth \$7 and \$8.

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To-Kalon Brandy, 40c. pt. 75c. qt.—for plum puddings and mince ples. Laret, Hock or 50c. gal. bots. Sherry, Port, Musca tel, To-Kay, Madeira 75c. Wines for the Turkey. -To-Kalon Burgundy, 40c. qt. -To-Kalon Extra Dry Champagne, \$1.25 qt Wet Goods packed for shipment to an part of the world free.

TO-KALON. WINE CO., 614 14th st.-'Phone 998.

MORINE MERCHE MERCH MERCHENE KINGGORIA rebellion, when the parent government has exhausted all its resources and when the insurrectionary movement has reached such a stage that the regularly constituted authorities of the titular government are powerless to prevent such injury, or when the acts complained of have been committed by that part of the population which has broken loose from control and established for itself a status among nations which imposes upon it the international relations and responsibilities which would have confinued to exist as to the titular government f there had been no breaking loose.

It is a question of fact, however, to be determined by proof in a given case, (1) when the insurrection reached such a stage; (2) whether, notwithstanding the insurrection had, in a general sense, gotten beyond control, the titular authority could or could not have prevented the injuries done at a particular time and place, and (3) when a part of the population had broken loose from control and established for itself an international status.

I concur in the general principles an-counced in the dissenting statement of Commissioner Maury, with the qualification that it still remains open to the defendant to limit or relieve from liability by proof that in a particular case the Spanish authorities, asserting soverignty and control, were actually attempting to protect, and failed in doing so because they were then and there unable to prevent the injuries complained of.

Leo's Age and Reign. rom the London Chronicle. On November 4 the pope had occupied the

chair of St. Peter longer than any one except Plus IX. It is a fact, which speaks for the increased healthfulness of Rome, that of the 262 popes those who have reigned longest should be the two last, Plus IX. who was pontiff for thirty-one years and seven months, and Leo XIII, who has, up to the present, held his great office for twenty-four years, eight months and four-teen days. Before today the second place, which now belongs to the existing pope, was held by the unfortunate Plus VI, who dled in exile at Valence on the Rhone in 1799. By some writers St. Peter is said to have been bishop of Rome for twenty-five years, and this belief was the origin of the famous mediaeval saying, addressed to a new pope on his election: "Thou shalt not see the years of St. Peter." But Pius IX signally falsified the truth of the maxim, signally faisified the truth of the maxim, and there is every reason to believe that his successor, too, will complete his twenty-fifth year of office. In point of age Leo XIII is third of the pontiffs, his ninety-two years having been surpassed by St. Agathus, who died in 682 at the age of 107, and by Gregory IX, whose death occurred in 1241 at the age of ninety-nine.

From the Church Quarterly Review. The bump suppers and boating wines at Oxford are much less beastly than they A few days ago a citizen, who owns a number of valuable hounds, was riding through the mass killed; but literally thousands of rats were carried high into the air and strewn in vast numbers over the Grand Phare and the suburbs of Bougle.

The Kabyle tribes of the neighborhood, who are extremely superstitious, were terribly frightened, and fied in all directions, spreading terror over the district. They bespreading terror over the district. They bespreading terror over the district. They beside that the rats were sent down from leaved that the rats were sent down from the mass killed; but literally thousands of rats with them was killed; but literally thousands of rats were carried high into the air and set with them the district, but I now have ration to this side track; but I now have ration to this side track; but I now have ration to this side track; but I now have ration in the country in search of wives or foxes. He noticed one of his dogs in a fit and in the country in search of work that I could accomplish unaided."

The Kabyle tribes of the neighborhood, a few minutes the animal died, having and see that they do no injury to any one. But they do on the trained, and set that they do no injury to any one. But they conversion of any Mohammedian they completely and variation on a large scale.

In the derman reichstage the secretary of the treasury, Baron von Thielmann, announced that the imperial budget showed a deficit of \$37,500,000.

Superb Steinway Baby Grand for \$450.

Rosewood case, in excellent condition. Musically this piano couldn't be better. There is no wear-out to a Steinway, and this instrument has had but little use.

We have many other big values in slightly used pianos of different makes.

DROOP'S MUSIC HOUSE

Steinway and Other Pianos,

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Desirable Gold and White

Genuine Haviland China Half Price.

"Open-Stock" Pattern

Demand for new patterns in china dinnerware makes necessary frequent changes, and thus comes about this offering of the genuine and original Haviland china dinnerware, in a rich gold and white open-stock pattern, at half the original selling prices. The decoration is desirable and much in vogue just now—the embossed figured being gold traced.

Quantities of any piece are not so large—so it is necessary that you respond quickly to this announcement—especially if you already have dinnerware of this pattern and desire to increase the amount of it.

As indication of the reduction:

\$7.75 Dinner Plates . . \$3.88 doz. \$7 Breakfast Plates. .\$3.50 doz. \$5.75 Tea Plates....\$2.88 doz. \$6.75 Soup Tureen.....\$3.35 \$9 Cups & Saucers. .\$4.50 doz.

Chas. R. Edmonston.

1205 Pa. Avenue.

Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.

# scientific work.

VISORY COMMITTEE. Construction of New Bath Houses Reported-Use of the Inner The advisory committee on the bathing beach, composed of Dr. Wm. Tindall, H. B. Davis and W. J. Douglas, has submitted its annual report to the Commissioners. It is stated that the attendance at the bathing beach during the season of 1902 was 42,145, or 5.643 less than that of the pre-ceding season. This falling off in attendance was principally due to the unusual coolness of the summer, but partially to the uncertainty as to when the bathing beach would be removed.

The bathing beach has been removed to the inner basin in pursuance of the legislation contained in the sundry civil appropriation law approved June 28, 1902, requir-Ing its transfer to the inner basin. Through the courtesy and public spirit of Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, in charge of

public buildings and grounds, the removal was deferred until after the close of the bathing season, in order that the enjoy-ment of the advantages afforded the people by the bathing beach might not be prematurely interrupted nor curtailed. New Bath Houses.

Under the supervision of Mr. W. J. Douglas of the committee, and in accordance with the provision in the District appropriation bill approved July 1, 1902, appropriating \$4,000 for removing the bathing beach to a site on the inner basin, ample bath house accommodations have been erected at that point, and a flume placed at the inlet to the inner basin by which the introduction of water thereto and its

discharge therefrom may be regulated at will. About 500 cubic yards of sand have been purchased for the new beach and delivered on the site. In order that it may be prop-erly spread it will be necessary to draw off enough water in the inner basin to expose the bottom, when the weeds may be

removed and the beach thoroughly graded and sanded. The drainage of the basin by pumping may not be attempted on account of the cost, so that the work has been postponed until spring, when it is thought that the prevailing northwest winds in conjunction with a low tide will reduce the water to such a level that upon closing the flume gate under such a condition the work of cleaning and sanding the beach may be successfully, prosecuted. A sufficient sum has been reserved from the appropriation for this purpose.

ation for this purpose Appeal to Secretary of War. While the contemplated use of the inner basin for a public bathing plant is largely for higher education, the publication and ing beach, and that the water can be distribution of the results of scientific in-vestigation; to co-operate with and increase dition will not became deleterious nor offensive to bathers. But as a large class of patrons of the old bathing beach who can swim, and expert swimmers generally, will doubtless desire to avail themselves of the more extended bathing advantages which the contiguous tidal reservoir would afford, it is recommended that the Commissioners endeavor to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of War to assign to them, for that purpose, as contemplated by the proviso in the sundry civil appropriation law referred to, the use of a portion of the tidal reservoir contiguous to the inner basin, not exceeding 400 feet long, next to the wall, and extending out into the reservoir not more than 200 feet, with the privilege of placing and maintaining therein floats and

other bathing appliances of such character as they may deem most suitable.
On the 8th of last August, in pursuance of a recommendation by the committee, the Commissioners instructed Mr. W. J. Douglas, the engineer of bridges, and a member of the bathing beach committee, to visit the public bathing establishments of New York, Boston and other cities, to obtain information respecting any features of those bathing appliances which, in his judgment, might with advantage be adapted to the new bathing beach, provided for in the inner basin. A copy of Mr. Douglas' report is appended.

Public Baths in the City. The committee has never regarded the subject of all-year public baths as within its purview, but takes the liberty to add its indorsement to the revival of official interest in that branch of the subject, so soon as the conditions necessary to their successful installment shall obtain. The esablishment of such baths, and of public

bathing places on the river front, was discussed in an annual report of the Com-The committee also suggests that the teaching of the art of swimming should be added to the curriculum of physical exercises in the public schools. This accomplishment is so easily acquired under com-petent instruction and so useful, that it would seem to be a public duty to make it a part of the educational equipment of every public school pupil of suitable age

A MEDICAL CONFESSOR.

Fashionable Physician Explains Method of Disposing of Doleful Patients. from the New York Times.

One busy uptown doctor has explained the duties of his assistant. "The young fellow holds a unique position," he said. "I don't believe that there is another man in this city whose duties are exactly the same. He doesn't know enough about medicine to prescribe for a sick doll,

and the title of 'doctor' is applied to him simply as a matter of dignity and convenience.
"His is something of a priestly office. He "His is something of a priestly office. He is required to listen to the confessions and general woes of my women patients and distribute advice and consolation. I used to attend to that part of the business myself, but as my practice grew I found that it was simply impossible to care for those who readly needed my services from a physical point of view and also give ear to the mental and spiritual complaints of my visitors. Resolved into a few words, my position was that of a man who either had to stultify his talents and curtail his actual usefulness or cut himself loose from a large number of profitable patients whose treatment consisted in listening to their tales of woe.

ment consisted in listening to their tales of woe.

"In my extremity I bethought me of an assistant capable of shifting on to his own shoulders the confessional burden. I secured the man owned I thought would suit, and soon put his talents to the test.

"My dear Mrs. Smith, I said to one of my regular time-filetiers. I have thought over your domestic treubles until I am actually growing gray-headed, but I must confess that I have been unable to hit upon any solution of the problem. Pray, let me introduce you to my assistant, Dr. Willard. He is trustworthy and a thorough man of the world, and will no doubt be able to suggest a course of action that would not oc-

the world, and will no doubt be able to suggest a course of action that would not occur to me this side of eternity.

"'Will—will it be quite—quite proper to tell him everything?" she whispered.

"Everything. I said, and, according to all accounts, she took me at my word and omitted nothing.

"Naturally, it took time to switch them all on to this side track; but I now have them well trained, and with Dr. Willard's assistance I am able to do three times the work that I could accomplish unalded."